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Poetry.

PRIDE AND LOVE.

BY ELLEN.

Where now thy strength, oh Pride?
Where now thine iron will?
Oh monarch, robed and throned and crowned,
Oh thou not reigning still!

Where is thy haughty front,
Thy stern, defiant eye,
Thy cold contempt for all thy foes,
Thy bearing calm and high?

Thy frown for each rebuke,
Thy smile at every threat?
What power on thy sovereign throne
A rival King has set?

"I reigned as despots reign
Who cannot fear a foe;
I never dreamed my subject realm
Another King could know."

I tread beneath my feet
A little child, to be
The plaything of my idle hours,
A willing slave to me.

But ere that child could speak,
I know not how, or why,
I needed but his smile to bring
Relenting to my eye.

I faint at his tears,
I tremble at his frown,
Nor dared refuse him, when he placed
Upon his head my crown.

And when he learned to walk,
He clambered to my throne,
Signed me a footstool at his feet,
But kept that, for his own.

Then when he lisping spoke,
And I would not obey,
He called me "traitor," sentenced me,
To death, that very day.

Then, laughing, pardoned me,
If I would be his slave,
And so to Love, the child of Heaven,
My power and throne I gave.

AN INVOCATION TO SPRING.

Come quickly, O thou Spring!
Write love's fair alphabet upon the sod
In many-colored flowers—to preach of God,
Our everlasting King!

Come from the rosy South,
In chariot of incense and of light,
Disperse the lingering snows that glisten white
Beneath thy fragrant mouth.

Walk softly o'er the earth,
Thou blessed of the Eden-time;
Thy breath is like an incense-laden elm,
Clasping rich flowers of mirth.

Thy virgin herald's here—
The snow-drop bare her bosom to the gale,
While down her cheek so delicately pale,
Trickles a crystal tear.

The lark now soars above,
As if he felt thy freedom on his wings,
While from his heaven-attuned throat there rings
A charming peal of love.

Oh yet unheard what
Now timidly puts forth its tender leaf
To drink sweet dew, for winter, ancient chief,
Crawls off with tottering feet.

Your sorrows now inter,
Ye dwellers in dark cities; Spring is nigh;
She bathes her garments in a sunset sky,
And tread the halls of Myrrh.

To God, an anthem sing,
When forth ye hurry to the fields of bloom;
He lights the flowers and lifts us from the tomb,
To everlasting Spring!

Useful Hints.

THE housewife who is anxious to dress no more meat than will suffice for the meal should know that beef loses about one pound in four in boiling, and in roasting, loses in the proportion of one pound five ounces, and in baking about two ounces, or one pound three ounces; mutton loses in boiling about fourteen ounces in four pounds; in roasting, one pound six ounces.

THE Americans, generally speaking, are very deficient in the practice of culinary economy; a French family would live well on what is often wasted in an American kitchen: the bones, dripping, pot liquor, remains of fish, vegetables, &c., which are too often consigned to the grease-pot or the dust heap, might by a very trifling degree of management on the part of the cook, or mistress of a family, be converted into sources of daily support and comfort, at least to some poor penniless or other, at an expense that even the miser could scarcely grudge.

"Morning's milk," says an eminent German philosopher, "commonly yields some hundredths more cream than the evening's at the same temperature. That milk at noon furnishes the most; it would therefore be of advantage in making butter and cheese, to employ the morning's milk, and to keep the evening's for domestic use."

BEET OR MUTTON LASCIOUS.—Cut into pieces, convenient for frying, cold roast or boiled beef; pepper, salt, and fry them; when done lay them on a hot drain, and while the meat is draining from the fat used in frying them, have a cabbage already boiled in two waters; chop it small, and put it in the frying pan with some butter, add a little pepper and keep buttermilk it, that all of it may be equally done. When taken from the fire, sprinkle over the cabbage a very little vinegar, only enough to give it a slight acid taste. Place the cabbage in the centre of the dish, and arrange the slices of meat neatly around it.

BEET OR MUTTON LASCIOUS.—Minor, not too finely, some cold roast beef or mutton. Chop the bones, and put them in a saucepan with six potatoes peeled and sliced, one onion, also sliced, some pepper and salt; of these make a gravy.—When the potatoes are completely incorporated with the gravy, take out the bones, and put in the meat; stew the whole together for an hour before it is to be served.

FRUIT RIZZOLLO.—Mince and pound real extremely fine, grate into it some remains of cooked ham. Mix these well together with white sauce, flavored with mushrooms; form this mixture into balls, and enclose each in pastry. Fry them in butter of a nice brown. The same mince may be used in balls without pastry, being first cemented together with egg and bread crumbs.

Selected Tale.

A NIGHT ADVENTURE IN PARIS.

Many years ago I was living in Paris, my lodgings being in the Rue Richelieu. One day I went to dine with an old friend, who was about leaving the great city, and before I could tear myself away from the jolly company it was one o'clock A. M. At any other time I should not have cared a straw about this, but have walked on quietly to my lodging; but now I knew that would be of no use. Ganache, the porter of the house in which I lodged, to save himself a little trouble, had detained my letters of a morning till I came down, instead of sending them by the garcon to my room on the fourth floor, and I had quarrelled with him in consequence, and given notice to quit at the end of my month.—Since my quarrel he had used me savagely, and I knew he was no more likely to let me in after one o'clock than he was to pay my tailor's bill. This reflection brought me to a standstill. What should I do?—Where should I go? To increase my chagrin it began to rain in a rather sharp shower. Instinctively I faced about, ran across the Place, and got under shelter of the piazzas in the Rue de Castiglione, just in time to save myself from a drenching torrent which burst on the street like a water-spout. I was walking up and down in the dark, taking counsel of myself, until the storm should cease, when I stumbled and tripped over somebody lying crouched up at the foot of a pillar.

"Is that you, Janin?" said a rather whining voice which seemed to proceed from some one in the act of waking from sleep.

"No," said I, "it isn't Janin; who are you? Why are you lying here at this time of night?"

"Un pauvre avengé!" said he; "I am waiting for my comrade, who has gone to the spectacle. You see, M'sieu, Janin is fond of the spectacle, and while he is getting his fill of it, I take my pastime upon the cold stones."

I thought it but a grim sort of joke, and told him I should think more of Janin if he was more considerate for his friend.

The poor blind wretch did not agree with me, and to my surprise, began vindictively characterizing of Janin. "You see, M'sieu," he said, "I am blind, Janin has good eyesight, and why should he not enjoy it? He may as well be blind as I, if he is to see nothing. One should not be selfish although one is unfortunate."

While he was speaking, and I was innocently admiring his simple magnanimity, Janin came up at quick pace, and chanting a lively ditty. "What, my old philosopher, so you have company," he said; "I am afraid I must disturb your conference."

"Make no apology for that, I pray," said I, "if you can direct me to a lodging I shall feel much obliged."

"You are English," said Janin. "There is an English house in the Rue de l'Odéon, which is always open till two; if you make for the Point Neuf at once and step out, you will be there in good time."

"Good night, then, my lads,"—and away I trudged at a round pace for Point Neuf—crossed it in a peeling shower, and made the best of my way to the Rue de l'Odéon. I accounted myself fortunate in reaching the house a few minutes before the hour for closing the door, but found that I had not so much cause for congratulation as I had imagined, as the only accommodation the landlady could afford me was a small truckle bed in a two bedded room, already bespoken for the night, by a previous com-

Being wet through by the rain, and feeling that I could not mend matters any by looking further, I was to make a virtue of necessity, and accept the truckle-bed.—Moreover, wishing to get out of my damp clothes as quickly as possible, I asked for a candle, and was forthwith shown up to the dormitor, which I found was up four flights of stairs. I lost no time in getting between the sheets, but had no intention of going to sleep until I knew what sort of a subject was to be the companion of my slumbers. So I took a book from my pocket, and placing a candle on a chair by the bedside, began to read, resolved to keep my lamp burning, and myself awake, until the sound of footsteps on the stairs should apprise me of the approach of the stranger. After the lapse of half an hour the sounds I was listening for approached, and then clapping the extinguisher on the light, and laying back half closed my eyes and affected to sleep.

The figure that now entered the room was not at all a fascinating one, to my view at least. He was a man of about five and thirty, jauntily garbed in one of the pea green high colored saratons current among the fast men who infested Luxembourg quarter of the Paris of that day, but which quartet, like the rest of his garments, seemed to have run all too suddenly to seed. There was something booby and vicious in the expression of his face, which, in spite of a fierce-looking mustache, gave one the idea of meanness and servility, coupled with a reckless kind of a bravado, which smacked rather of swaggar than of daring, and in every feature there was the

impress of debauchery, and intemperance. He uttered a brief common-place greeting as he entered the room, but finding I took no notice of it, probably concluded that I was asleep, and said no more.

In less than five minutes he had bundled himself into bed, and put out the light, and after a few minutes more began to give audible tokens of the soundness of his slumbers. Though I had formed the worst opinion of my companion, I did not feel the slightest alarm. He evidently had no hostile purpose; he had no weapon of any kind, not even a stick, and I felt that in a personal encounter I could easily master him. Still there was something in his wandering eye which had never rested a moment on a single spot, that I did not like, and I felt a little annoyed with myself that I had not placed my garments nearer my hand instead of spreading them on chairs in the middle of the room, in order to get them dry. These thoughts, however, were but momentary, and in a brief space I had forgotten everything in a quiet slumber.

I suppose that I may have slept about two hours, and the dawn was just breaking, when I was awake by a slight noise like something falling on the tiled floor of the apartment. Luckily I did not start or make the least movement; but half opening my eyes, in the full consciousness of my situation, I saw that my companion was in the act of getting out of bed. His movements were so slow and cautious, and noiselessly made, that they aroused my suspicion, and I watched narrowly through seemingly closed lids. With the stealthiness of a prowling cat, he got upon his feet, and with eyes fixed upon me, advanced stealthily to the foot of the bed. His object plainly was to be sure that I slept; and I took care to betray no sign of wakefulness which might undeceive him. After a statue-like watch of a few moments, he seemed to have assured himself of my slumbers, and turning softly round, thrust his hand softly into one of the pockets of my pantaloons, and withdrawing the contents, retreated to his bed, carrying the plunder with him. Here he lay motionless for several minutes, watching me attentively the while. At length he raised, and drawing a bag from beneath his pillow, deposited within it the booty he seized, replaced it, and lay down as if to compose himself to sleep.

My blood was boiling in my veins at the fellow's impudent robbery, and I felt half inclined to rise and pummel him as he lay, and recover my property. There was no occasion, however, for any hurry; and reflecting that second thoughts are sometimes best, I lay still, endeavoring to form some plan for doing myself justice, if it might be, without a scene of violence, which might be attended with unpleasant consequences, but fully determined to do battle for my own if no other alternative presented itself. The contents of the pocket which the fellow had rifled amounted to about three pounds English, all in five franc pieces, which I had received from my friend of the night before, in final discharge of an accommodation account between us; but it was more than I could afford to lose; and, indeed, the idea of resigning it without a struggle was the last I should have thought of entertaining.

While puzzling my brains for some practical expedient, which, however, did not present itself, I could not help admiring the calm placidity of the countenance of the villain who had robbed me, who, from his satisfied expression, seemed to be enjoying the consciousness of some good action; but in this I was much deceived. The rascal was no more asleep than I was. If my anxiety and indignation were perplexing me, his apprehensions were at the same moment troubling him; and just as I was abandoning all hope of concealing a plan for the recovery of money without fighting for it, a movement on his part put me in possession of one who had the promise of success. I saw him open his eyes suddenly, and fix them full on me; then rising, he withdrew the canvas bag once more from beneath his pillow, and stepped out of bed with it in his hand. There stood upon the window still a withered geranium in a glazed earthen-ware pot—the plant was a mere stick, which had dried up and died for want of water. To my amazement, the thief lifted the plant out of the pot by the stem, raising the earth in which it had grown, and which was all matted together by the roots, along with it; he then laid the bag in the bottom of the pot, and replacing the plant got quietly into bed once more.

I saw at once that this move placed the result of the game very much in my own power, and I soon made up my mind how to act. I do not suppose that either of us went to sleep again; and I have often thought since what a curious study we might have presented to any one concealed spectator who should have been in the secret of our relative predicaments during the following two hours or so. I knew, of course, that my light fingered friend would not think of rising till I was up and gone; having placed his booty where he might easily deem it beyond the possibility of discovery, he was doubtless prepared to out-dare, and in every feature there was the

might be made against him, and therefore he would lie there until he had the field to himself. Accordingly, about seven o'clock I got up deliberately, washed and dressed, and having finished my toilet, was almost ready to start, being well aware that the fellow, who was feigning sleep, had his eyes upon me, and was watching for the moment when I should discover my loss. Of course I did not discover it; but when I had drawn on my boots and was ready to go, I became suddenly aware that the atmosphere of the room was insufferably close, and began to puff and blow and ejaculate interjectional complaints of the want of air; at the next moment, I ran to the window, threw it wide open with one hand, and leaning forward as if to catch the morning breeze, awkwardly swept off the flower-pot, down into the lower court, seventy feet below.

In an instant the seeming sleeper was standing in his shirt on the middle of the floor and demanding with an angry oath, what I had done.

"Nothing," said I, "beyond breaking a flower-pot—the plant was withered and good for nothing. Excuse my awkwardness; I will indemnify the landlady. Good morning."

My nonchalance deceived the scoundrel, and he stood aside to let me pass, looking rather blank, however, as I walked out.—There seemed to be no one else in the house, except the garcon, who was roasting coffee at the open front door, and I was only made aware of him by the agreeable fumes which assailed my nostrils, as I sped like a greyhound down the stairs. In half a minute I was in the little back court, where lay the remains of the pot, and the withered flower. Feeling morally certain that the shocking deed, and scowling visage, of the thief were protruding from the window above, I drew the canvas bag from the crumpled dry mould and held it up to his gaze. There he was, sure enough, growling and grinding his teeth with rage and mortification.

"Why don't you cry stop thief?" I bawled out to him. "Did you think to catch an Englishman asleep? An avoird, Coquin!"

I waited for no reply, but making for the street, jumped into the first fiacre that came into view, and in half an hour had alighted at my lodgings. As I was mounting to my own apartment, aquarime, I met on the stairs my friend and chum Orlendorf, who was sallying forth to meet his morning pupils.

"Hallo!" said he, "you have been out all night?"

"Good! Let me hear all about it!" I told him how I had passed the night and all that had happened.

"Capital!" he cried; "and have you examined the thief's bag?"

"No, I have not done that yet; but of course it contains nothing but what is my own."

"Do not be too sure of that; come, we will examine it together."

He followed me into the room, and lugger forth the bag, feeling confident that the fertile imagination of my philosophical friend had misled him, as it was apt to do. To my astonishment there were in the bag, in addition to the money rifled from my pocket, a gold Napoleon, a five-franc piece, and a pair of enormously large earrings of unalloyed gold, such as one often sees in the ears of the provincial immigrants, who crowd the wharves, the markets, and warehouses of Paris.

"There," said my friend, "you see that the rascal had more strings to his bow than you gave him credit for. If you had made an uproar, and a charge of theft, he could have retorted the charge upon you—would have shown his empty pockets, and might have as good a chance of criminating you as you could him. However, you may forgive since he has paid you for defeating his purpose; and really, I think he has treated you handsomely."

Against his will; but seriously what ought I to do? Had I not better put the affair into the hands of the police?"

"Do you ever know the rule in such cases here? If not, I must tell you that if you put the thief's money into the hands of the police, you will also be compelled to hand over the whole contents of the bag, and how much of it you will get back, and when you get any, you must be cleverer than I am, if you can guess."

I finally decided not to trouble the police with the business; but as I could not have made use of the scoundrel's money, any more than I could have worn the huge earrings, I wrapped both up in a paper together and placed them in my pocket book until time and circumstances should present some fit and proper mode of disposing of them.

It was about a year after the above adventure, and when the details of it had almost faded from my memory, that I was invited by a friend from England to accompany him on a visit to one of the Parisian prisons—if I recollect right, it was the new Bicetre, which, after a good deal of solicitation and trouble, he had obtained permission to inspect. While we were wandering through the workshops, in which the prisoners labor together in silence for

so many hours a day, as my friend was committing his notes to paper, I amused myself by scanning the demoralized physiognomies around me, little suspecting that I was destined to find an acquaintance among them. Close to my elbow there stood a man at a bench, bending over his work, which was that of carving sabots (sort of wooden shoes), from unshapely blocks of willow wood.

I was admiring the rapidity and boldness of his execution, when he suddenly lifted his head and exposed to view his face—which I had formerly studied with such deliberation—of the thief of the Rue de l'Odéon. I knew him at once, and saw that the recognition was mutual, for he lowered his head again instantly, and plainly sought to elude my gaze. I could not, of course, speak to him then, without contravening the rules of the prison; but on imparting my wish to do so to the guide who had us in charge, he promised to give me the opportunity I sought when we had finished our survey. He was as good as his word, and before leaving the prison I was conducted to the delinquent in his own cell, whither he had been remanded that I might see him. The poor wretch, who, it was clear, imagined that I was going to lodge a fresh charge against him, seemed struck with a mortal pallor as I entered.

"Do not be alarmed," I said; "I have no complaint against you; but I have been wishing to meet you, and make a restoration of property which may, perhaps, be of use to you." I unfolded my pocket book and took out the little packet containing the Napoleon, the five-franc piece, and the earrings. "These, I think, belong to you—is it not so?"

He bowed assent, but did not speak.

"Take them," I said; "and take better care of them than you did when you had them last."

He glanced at the attendant, as if to intimate that the man's presence prevented his saying more, and merely replied with impressive earnestness, "M'sieu, you are a man of honor."

I wished I could return the compliment.

Death.—There are two figures of dying in the Testament which are thought to be exquisitely beautiful. One is that of falling asleep in Jesus. When a little child has played all day long, and becomes tired out, and the twilight has sent it in weariness back to its mother's knee, where it thinks it has come for one excitement, almost in the midst of its frolicking, and not knowing what influence is creeping over it, it falls back in the mother's arms, and nestles close to the sweetest and softest couch that cheek ever pressed, and with long breath, sleeps; and she smiles and is glad, and sits humming unheard joy over its head.

So we fall asleep in Jesus. We have played long enough at the games of life, and at last, we feel the approach of death. We are tired out, and we lay our head back in the arms of Christ, and quietly fall asleep.

Then there is that other figure, of the coming of the Son of Man. And here let it be remarked that there cannot be found in the New Testament any of those hateful, devilish representations of dying which men have invented, and which one would suppose could have emanated from no other source than a beetle under a stone—representations by which death is portrayed as a ghastly skeleton with a scythe, or something equally revolting. In the New Testament dying is represented by that beautiful figure of the coming of the Son of God.

Raw Troops and Veterans Under Fire.

It is well known that in actual service not more than one shot in six hundred takes effect, and, except for the moral effect of the roar of the musketry and the whistling of the balls, the remaining five hundred and ninety-nine might better have been kept in the cartridge boxes. Upon raw troops, for the most part, this moral effect is sufficient to decide the question, with the addition of a comparatively small number killed and wounded. But veteran troops are not disturbed by it. They know that a ball which misses by a quarter of an inch is as harmless as if it had never been shot, and they very soon learn to disregard the whistling. When they encounter such a fire, however, as the English met at Bunker's Hill and at New Orleans,—when the shots which missed were the exceptions, and those which hit the rule,—no amount of discipline or courage can avail. Disciplined soldiers are no more willing to be shot than raw levies; but having learned by experience that the danger in an ordinary action is very trifling in comparison with its appearance to the imagination of a recruit, they face it with a determination which to him is inconceivable. Make the apparent danger real, as in the cases we have cited, and veterans become as powerless as the merest tyros.—Atlantic Monthly.

A bright little three years old was sitting in his mother's lap, a few evenings since, when he suddenly asked: "Are the stars in heaven?" The mother of course responded in the affirmative, when the little fellow put the further question, "Are the stripes there, too, mother?"

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.
Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.
[PUBLISHED BY THE SENATE.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending thirty-first of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and additional appropriations for the year ending thirty-first of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending thirty-first of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, namely: but nothing herein contained shall be construed as in any manner impairing the right to reduce the compensation of any officer of the Government, or to abolish any existing office:
LEGISLATIVE.
For compensation and mileage of Senators, two hundred and forty thousand four hundred and thirty dollars: Provided, That the second mileage due by law shall be paid at the present session of Congress, by the presiding officers of the Senate and House: And provided further, That the foregoing proviso shall not be construed to include more than two mileages for the present Congress.
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, one hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the records, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; one page at five hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; Assistant Doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; Postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; Assistant Postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant door keepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; sixteen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent in charge of Senate furnaces, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two doormen, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; clerk to the Committee on Finance, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee on the Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars; making seventy-nine thousand and fourteen dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz: For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.
To pay John C. Rives for printing five hundred copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, from seventeen hundred and seventy-six to eighteen hundred and eighty-three, for the State Department, fifteen thousand dollars.
For printing the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which are heretofore to be bound under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Printing, according to the provisions of section five of the "Joint resolution in relation to the public printing," approved thirty-first of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, eighteen thousand dollars.
For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the second regular session of Thirty-seventh Congress, thirteen thousand dollars.
For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the second regular session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.
For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carriages, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.
For Capitol police, ten thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.
For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus, fourteen thousand dollars.
For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.
For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, six hundred and twenty thousand dollars.
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eleven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; principal messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; five messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; six messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; eleven messengers, to be employed during the session of Congress, at the rate of one hundred and forty dollars each per annum; Chaplain to the House of Representatives, seven hundred and fifty dollars; making ninety-three thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars.
For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:
For carriage, two thousand dollars.
For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second regular session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and one hundred copies of the same for the House Library, fourteen thousand dollars.
For the compensation of clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars.
For folding documents, including materials, thirty thousand dollars.
For fuel and lights, including pay of engineers, firemen, and laborers, repairs, and materials for engine room, twelve thousand dollars.
For furniture, repairs, and packing boxes for members, ten thousand dollars.
For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.
For horses, carriages, and saddle horses, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
For miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
For signs and temporary mail boys, four thousand eight hundred dollars.
For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the second regular session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, eight thousand dollars.
For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the second regular session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
For compensation of librarians, three assistant librarians, messengers, and laborers, ten thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.
For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.
For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.
PUBLIC PRINTING.
For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the clerks and messengers in his office, nine thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars.
For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, furniture, traveling expenses, carriage and labor in storing and transportation of paper, and miscellaneous items, two thousand seven hundred dollars.
For the public printing, one hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-two cents.
For paper for the public printing, one hundred and eighty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars.
For lithographing and engraving, viz: Senate, forty thousand dollars; House of Representatives, fifty thousand dollars; making ninety thousand dollars.
For the public binding, two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars and seventy-five cents.
COURT OF CLAIMS.
For salaries of three judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and assistant clerk, and messenger thereof, twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.
EXECUTIVE.
For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.
For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.
For compensation of secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation of the approved Justices, clerk, and messenger of the President of the United States, four thousand six hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Executive office, including stationery thereof, one thousand dollars.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
For compensation of the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.
FOR THE INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SAID DEPARTMENT.
For losses on drafts of consuls, marshals of the United States, consular courts, and interpreters, for the period ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ten thousand dollars.
For rent of prison, wages of keepers of the same, and care of offenders at Anson, from July first, eighteen hundred and sixty, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in pursuance of the provisions of the approved June twelfth, second, eighteen hundred and sixty the sum of eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-seven cents.
For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.
For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, five thousand dollars.
For stationery, blank books, binding, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, ten thousand dollars.
For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.
For copperplate printing, books, and maps, two thousand dollars.
For extra clerk hire and copying, five thousand dollars.
NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.
For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the Northeast Executive Building, three thousand six hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, four thousand five hundred dollars.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messengers, and laborers in his office, fifty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.
For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messengers, and laborers in his office, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, forty-two thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, one hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, ninety-three thousand four hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty thousand four hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Light-house Board, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for copying, labor, blank books, binding, sealing ships registers, translating foreign language, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and for miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.
For compensation of additional clerks who may be employed by the Treasury, according to the exigencies of the public service, fifty thousand dollars.
In the office of the First Comptroller:
For furniture, blank books, binding, stationery, public documents, State and Territorial (Continued on fourth page.)

LEADING POWERS in the world have a moral and political effect upon public opinion, and this is evidently true in respect to principles as well as in the exertion of superior force. The United States, in their integrity, had already acquired that rank among nations. And now, in the midst of an unfortunate struggle in arms arising from internal dissension, the example of this country is exercising a control over the destinies of mankind, and perhaps with more influence than the example of any other country in the world. The probable result of this struggle is the theme of most frequent discussion everywhere. And whatever may be the result, the effect upon the prevailing views in Europe, in relation to different kinds of government, cannot fail to be great; and it may be greater than that of any other example in the present age. The relative value of republican forms of government will be estimated, in any event.

Europe appears to have been waiting the result of this contest, as if in doubt of the result and questioning the expediency of constitutional freedom. Before the outbreak of our American troubles, there were many signs in the Old World of an approaching storm, and these signs appeared to be very sure in various quarters. And even now in several parts of Europe the same causes that usually lead to attempts at revolution are clearly operating. The suffering in England and France from unemployment is becoming more and more extensive, and more and more appalling. The loud cry for bread is beginning to be heard through the land in both of these countries; and while the sufferers are looking upon the wall proceedings on this side of the Atlantic with amazement, no movement is made, if any is contemplated, for improving their own condition by revolution. And yet perhaps the need of a change in their condition was never so severely felt. They have been accustomed to look for more liberal institutions for relief, and have been almost unanimous perhaps in favor of the republican principles of the American States; but they do not understand why a people should quarrel with their own most happy privileges.

The few who have a distinct interest in systems of oppression, are watching the progress of the struggle in America, apparently with sinister motives. Some seem to desire only the dismemberment of the Union, and that the war should be interminable. The notice taken by English journals of late important acquisitions in the border States and elsewhere, is remarkable for its significance in this respect. The Times especially says nothing up to the 21st of April of serious injury to the South, except the fall of Fort Donelson, which it says was a heavy loss indeed, but inflicted according to Northern accounts by numbers in proportion of three to one. The successes upon the coast at points far remote from each other, however, are regarded by the Times as an advantage to the South, by withdrawing our troops from the decisive fields of action; though the admission is afterward made, that when the Confederates give battle at a point which can be reached by ships or gunboats they must be beaten. But that, when the Federal troops shall advance inland, there will be no difficult this which may arrest their progress, aside from any increased opposition of the inhabitants. All the border States even may be surrendered to their fortune, as the Times has reckoned, without diminishing the original dimensions of the rebellion, and perhaps with advantage to the movement, as they would then remain the natural allies instead of being the accessible enemies of the South.

But under date of the 29th of April the Times had received further news to arouse the "flagging interest" in the question to be decided no doubt on this the American side of the Atlantic. Island Number Ten had surrendered to the Federal gunboats. This is admitted to be a great loss to the Confederates. Gen. McClellan was also at that time understood to have moved his vast army to the neighborhood of Yorktown, near the mouth of York river, and was therefore expected to succeed against that post; though the event of course was not then known in Printing House Square. The Times supposed however that nothing decisive of the question would be done at Yorktown. But that the army of Manassas would defend their capital further inland, if at all anywhere. The further fact of which the Times had been informed, and as the editor was inclined to believe the great fact of the last mail, was the two days battle near Corinth, but nearer to the Tennessee river. The first day, he learned was a victory to the Confederates; and the second day, a victory to the Federals. In this battle between the number of the killed and wounded is the most extraordinary feature. The loss on each side, as reported he thought altogether the greatest since the battle of Thermopylae.

News has been received during the last week of the capture of a large number of rebel vessels, several of which are valuable prizes. The *Isabel* was captured by U. S. gunboats. *Santiago de Cuba*, 100 miles north of Abasco. She was deeply loaded with *Isabel* rifles. The *Bremuda* was captured by the *Meredith*, off Hatteras, on her way from Liverpool for Bermuda. She was heavily loaded with powder and shot, and her captain, crew and passengers are all prisoners. The *Florida* was captured in St. Andrews Bay, with 200 boxes of cotton. The *Isabel* had been brought into New York, and the *Bremuda* and *Florida* have arrived at Philadelphia. All the above are large steamers.

Two rebel steamers have been captured on the Tennessee. The rebels' best gun was also captured and transferred to a Federal steamer. The rebels now are without boat or gun on the river.

On the 29th of April, the *Santiago* captured a schooner from Charleston, loaded with cotton, which was sent to Key West; she also took two other schooners, with assorted cargoes for southern trade, both of which are now on the way to New York.

The steamer *Empire City*, from Port Royal, on April 30th, arrived at New York Saturday night with the prize steamer *Desire*, *Sagadahoc* and *Diago*.

This gunboat, *Desire*, captured, on the 29th ultimo, at Charleston, the schooner *Giles*, of Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade. She was bound to Nassau, and was loaded with 100 boxes of cotton, and five crates of shot. Her papers and logbook were thrown overboard during the chase.

April 23, at 10:30 A. M., the pilotboat *W. Williams* captured the rebel schooner *Warr*, off the coast of South Carolina. She is said to be sixty tons register, valued at \$15,000, and had on board 25 boxes of cotton.

When captured by the *Empire City*, the schooner *Warr*, of Company B, Second R. I. Regiment, was wounded in the right lower arm at Bull Run, and to save the *Isabel* the trouble of towing it, submitted to amputation, has received his papers, granting a pension of eight dollars per month.

Since the battle of Bonnet in January, the events of the war have been crowding along, though with some of the indistinctness which belongs to a crowd. The points of contact of acquisition without contest, have been, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Columbus, Bowling Green, Brannock, Newburg, Fort Royal, Paducah, Brimley, Cedar Key, Apalachicola, Jacksonville, New Madrid, Island Number Ten, Pittsburg Landing, Hantsville, Bridgeport, New Orleans, Fort Maud, Farmington, Fort St. Philip, Fort Jackson, Yorktown and Williamsburg. This is certainly an array of names, many of which are the names of important points which have been carried against the South within a few months. But this is far from being a complete list of the battles fought or advances made into the enemies country. And if not all successes to the North, they no doubt may be considered in general as reverses to the South. But what effect this accumulation of disasters or of failures may have upon the rebellion, can only be determined by future proceedings. According to the opinion expressed in a letter attributed to the *Comte de Paris* and published in France, it must prove to be a decisive discouragement to the Confederates. The writer says, "A revolution can only succeed in the first moment of enthusiasm; and cannot subsist in the midst of reverses." At any rate, this would be a natural idea to a Parisian, and may be true elsewhere than in Paris, when the great subject of dispute is the claim of a dynasty. But there is some difference in the case, when a constitutional principle of a republic is in controversy. The Count is aware, it appears, of the difference in other respects. He thinks it remarkable that society in this country is so little disturbed by this war. At such a period he justly regards it as a merit, that "not a drop of blood has been shed outside of the battle field." And more than that, it may have been a matter of surprise to him, that "Liberal institutions act with their customary regularity a few leagues from the army, and that all the political prisoners who had been arrested have been released, without even being required to take an oath of allegiance." And the writer, who is said by the Paris Journal to be one of Gen. McClellan's staff, seems to think it wonderful that a great people should undertake such a struggle without any more serious injury to the peaceful enjoyment of all its institutions.

Mr. GRADSTONE, in a recent speech at Manchester, England, expressed a desire to sympathize with brother Americans in their difficulties. He did not suppose there was within the reach of his voice, if there was in this whole Kingdom, a single one who would hesitate to pronounce in favor of freedom rather than slavery; and if the contest was confined to that issue as a matter of deliberation, all would be in favor of the North on that principle. But he said he had no faith in the propagation of free institutions by the sword. To invade for the simple purpose of changing bad institutions into good ones, he thought would be to undertake what in the nature of things is impracticable, if the extension of the area of freedom is the object, the horrors of war could not easily be borne to purposes of philanthropy. And he stated that he was apprehensive, that, if the South should propose to lay down their arms and renew the compact in an irrevocable manner upon the condition that there should be no interference with their domestic institutions, such a proposition would not receive a very favorable reply. He seemed to think that, whatever numbers might be in favor of such a settlement, yet the controlling power of the North would reject the proposition. But clearly a reconstruction of the old Union is only to be hoped for upon such a basis, and to be brought about in some such manner. Mr. GRADSTONE, however, recorded his views of the gigantic energies which have been unfolded by the North in the prosecution of military enterprises against the South. He thought that all depended in such cases upon the question, whether the heart of the country in rebellion is resolved to separate, and he prayed that it might soon end, and that which would be best for the whole country would be done—whether the population were white or black.

Since our last three persons have ended their earthly existence by the effects of poisonous liquors. The first was CHARLES McLAUGHLIN, an Irish laborer recently employed on the railroad. He had taken too much of the poison and fell into the dock, and before he could be rescued came near being drowned. He was taken to the house of a friend where he died during the night. The second was Mrs. SARAH DAVIS, an Irish woman, residing on Bonnet's Wharf. She was found sitting in a chair, and had probably died in a fit. Coroner BENJAMIN MARKS, D.D., held an inquest upon the body and the verdict was that she died by the visitation of God, and by causes unknown to the jury. The third case was that of TIMOTHY SELLITAN who was formerly an industrious and respectable Irishman, and but a few years since had to his credit in one of our Banks about \$8000. A few months since he was sentenced to the Penitentiary County Jail for being a common nuisance and upon his return home seemed determined to abstain from the use of liquor, but his appetite was stronger than his resolution and for the past three weeks he had been drunk most of the time. He died on Wednesday.

The body of a young man named HART was found on BATTERY's shore on Saturday morning, and a coroner's inquest held by BENJAMIN MARKS, D.D., last Spring a steamboat belonging in Thornton was upon most recent's shore and came on shore badly stove, the man and boy who were known to have been in it, were missing and no doubt were entertained but they were drowned. This body is that of the boy and his friends conveyed it to Thornton on Sunday.

THE HERRINGBILLS, which had already passed the House of Representatives, was put upon its final passage in the Senate Tuesday and received thirty-three affirmative votes to six negatives, the Senators from Delaware, Kentucky and Virginia voting against it. The bill will now be signed by the President and will at once become a law. It remains to be seen whether the claims made in its behalf by its special friends have been warranted.

In the Senate Thursday, a bill passed limiting the number of Major Generals in thirty and Regular Generals in two hundred. Also a bill establishing a Department of Agriculture was passed, having previously passed the House.

In the House a bill organizing Territorial Government in Arizona was passed.

Mrs. WILLIAM HARRIS, we learn from the *Newmarket Enquirer* has given answer to his public requests, to the *Newmarket Athenaeum*, two thousand dollars, to the Second Congressional Society, (Vermont), two thousand dollars, and one thousand to the Ladies' Howard Society.

LETTERS hereafter for BURNETT'S Expedition will be forwarded from New York Post Office instead of on board the *Marine Greenleaf*, "Old Point Comfort," as heretofore.

COMPANY A, National Guard, Capt. POWELL, were out for street drill on Thursday evening with full ranks. We learn that this company has decided to procure uniform coats, which are to be completed by Executive.

MR. CATTRELLS of Kent, in a recent speech in Congress complimented President LINCOLN very highly, for his patriotism and the high qualities which he had exhibited in his administration of the government.

Map of the State of Rhode Island.—A new Topographical Map and Directory of the State of Rhode Island, from actual surveys under the supervision of H. F. WALLING, Superintendent of the new England State maps, and New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, &c. We have had the pleasure of examining the new State map, together with the maps of all the cities and villages throughout the whole State. The map shows distinctly the newly acquired territory as well as the location of every hill, dale, brook, lake, &c.; also conspicuously representing the property holders in the villages, as well as farmers throughout the State—marking the location of the county, town and State lines, showing the towns in colors. Every road and railroad, as well as the lakes and water courses, are delineated on the map. The depth of the water on the coast is also given, and a Business Directory of each city and village separately; also a table of distances, giving the distance from one Post Office to every town in the State from actual measurement. The distance on several of the principal roads is given every mile. Rhode Island has got one of the most complete maps ever published, and it gives great satisfaction where it has been delivered. The map is handsomely colored, and will be delivered for the low sum of \$5.

We have given the testimonials of a few of the leading citizens, where the map has been delivered.—
To J. Douglas, Esq. We have received and examined with much pleasure the new map of the State of Rhode Island, published by you, and it far exceeds our expectations in its beauty and utility, and we are well pleased with the delay of the map, as you have succeeded with the map with the newly acquired territory from Massachusetts, as it is a very great addition to the map, without which addition we should have been under the necessity of having a new map in a short time, and we cheerfully recommend it to the citizens throughout the State.

Hon. N. D. Dixon, of Westerly; Hon. C. H. Denison, do.; Roger Babcock, Esq., do.; O. L. Stillman, Esq., do.; Gordon H. Hoyle, Esq., of Charlestown. Hon. B. H. Thurston, of Hopkinton; C. Noyes, Esq., do.
J. B. Porter, Esq., of Richmond.
Hon. E. R. Porter, of North Kingstown; J. O. Perry, Esq., do.; J. P. Wells, Esq., do.
Hon. J. J. Reynolds, of Wickford.
George A. Davis, North Kingstown.
Rev. M. J. Talbot, of East Greenwich; Dr. J. H. Eldridge, do.; Hon. F. A. Reynolds, do.; Hon. W. D. Beck, do.
Hon. Wm. D. Brayton, Warwick; Hon. Hm. O. Butler, do.
Thos. A. Whitman, of Coventry.
Hon. H. V. Cranston, Newport; William H. Cranston, Mayor, do.; Hon. Chas. O. Van Zandt, do.; Hon. George Turner, do.; D. J. & N. Gould, do.; Hon. Wm. C. Corcoran, do.; Wm. Meeker, Esq., do.; F. A. Pratt, Esq., do.; Geo. W. Cheever, M.D., Portsmouth; Philip B. Chase, Esq., do.; Burden Chase, Esq., do.

This statement that France was resolved not to ratify or abide by the preliminaries agreed upon for negotiation at Orleans, appears to be confirmed by later news; and French troops have advanced and taken military possession of that place after having reduced a small fort which is said to have been well defended by the garrison consisting of only eighty men. There again hostilities have been commenced—a circumstance that may involve the lives and fortunes of thousands. The firing of the first gun in such a case is an awful responsibility. The hope was, a short time ago, that all this preparation for the overthrow of a feeble power, would be abandoned; and that the international difficulties would be settled by peaceful means. What a pity that the French plenipotentiaries were not allowed to fulfill the obligations they were under! And if nothing more the conditions upon which the convention was to be held, should have been scrupulously observed. This was certainly to be expected from the good faith of a great nation. But instead of retiring from Cordova, as it was stipulated with Mexico that they would in the event of a failure to agree upon terms, the French troops actually advanced, and attacked and captured Orleans. If this is to be an example for the governments of the world to follow in their intercourse with one another, either in peace or in war, there will soon be an end of all confidence and mankind will lose all susceptibility to inferior animals. The shooting of robbers and rascals by JACQUES is alleged as the cause of war. But when objects of ambition are in view, the NATIONALISTS also sometimes become a blind impulse instead of a rational motive.—This has been the misfortune of the name. And some suppose the present Emperor is hunting over the world to find another Mexico. But what is the idea now, which leads to the invasion of ages-barbarous race on this continent?

One thing is certain. The Emperor has his idea, if no other soul on earth has been made acquainted with the fact. And probably he does not look to Mexico without a thought resting upon the United States, or more less of the great country generally yet known by that name. At a meeting of the Sprague Zouaves, held at their armory Friday evening, 2d inst., the following officers were elected:—
Captain—Edward L. Williams.
Lieutenants—1st, Garwood Burnett; 2d, Thomas Sharp; 3d, Benjamin C. Hubbard.
Sergeants—1st, William Young; 2d, Charles G. Barrett; 3d, Thomas W. Freeborn; 4th, Marcus Clarke; 5th, Ferdinand Reed.
We learn that this company is having made an appropriate uniform, and expect it to be ready for use by Executive order, if the muskets can be procured, it will join in the ranks of that day.

A FORMER WORKMAN in this office who is now a Lieutenant in the Fourth R. I. Regiment, has sent us a "ship-plaster" in the name of forty cents, as he says, "feeling that we might get a hand-up for small change." One of them is signed "O. H. PERCY" and we regret that the name should be so disguised, for the whole appearance of this Confederate currency is of the meanest description and is one of the evidences showing to what extent these deluded people are pushed by their wicked rebellion.

GOODWIN & WILKINS, North American Clocks is advertised to exhibit in this city on Wednesday next, afternoon and evening. We presume this Circus is equal to any which has preceded it, and as the facts of equestrianism and the funny stunts of the clowns have heretofore drawn crowded houses, the same patronage will be bestowed upon this Company.

In the window of Messrs. HEATH & WESTCOTT, jewellers, may be seen the most accurate likeness yet published, of Major General BURNETT, and so pronounced by his wife. Those who honor the man, (and who don't) should procure one of the last impression.

COMPANY A, National Guard, Capt. POWELL, were out for street drill on Thursday evening with full ranks. We learn that this company has decided to procure uniform coats, which are to be completed by Executive.

MR. CATTRELLS of Kent, in a recent speech in Congress complimented President LINCOLN very highly, for his patriotism and the high qualities which he had exhibited in his administration of the government.

STATIONERS to the U. S. Treasury, say that the capital of the Southern Confederacy has been temporarily removed to Danville, N. C.

CITY COUNCIL.
NEWPORT, May 6, 1862.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen G. A. Albion, A. H. Allen, Townsend and Weaver.
Petition of George Whitehead, to remove a building, read and petition granted.
Finance Report No. 11, read, received and bills ordered to be paid from the City Treasury as recommended.
Report of the Committee on City Property, relative to leased lands belonging to the City, read and received.
The following resolution was read and passed:—
Resolved, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to pay to the order of James C. Adams, a sum of \$100,000, in full for the removal of the City, from the streets, conveyed in, and Aldermen A. H. Allen appointed on the part of this board.
Resolution for Bounty to R. L. Troops from this city, conveyed to the Mayor, paid.
The following resolution was read and passed:—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to comply, immediately with the resolution of the City Council passed on the 5th of November last relative to grading the City, of the following streets:—
Adopted on Thursday, May 29th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present, Messrs. Stoddard, G. A. Simmons, Coggeshall, Bush, P. Simmons, Underwood, Chaffee, Cranston, Jr., and Burdick.
Councilman Coggeshall, was chosen President pro tem, and F. A. Pratt, Clerk pro tem.
Councilman Chaffee, presented a memorial relative to election of Common Councilmen, read, received and ordered to be placed on file.
By Councilman Bush.
Resolved, That the City Treasurer, under the direction of the Board of Aldermen, be and he is hereby directed to pay to the families of such residents of this city who have been sworn into the service of the United States, in the Second Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, Third Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, Fifth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, and First Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry, the following sums per month: To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
1st. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
2nd. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
3rd. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
4th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
5th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
6th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
7th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
8th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
9th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
10th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
11th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
12th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
13th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
14th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
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16th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
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18th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
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20th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
21st. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
22nd. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
23rd. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
24th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
25th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
26th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
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28th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
29th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
30th. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
31st. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
32nd. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
33rd. To the man who has one child, three dollars per month, and one dollar per month for every additional child, provided the child is under the age of sixteen years; said payments to be made as follows:—
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